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minority interest has been met in the later voting trust agreements by the specific provision that any stockholder might subject his shares to the trust" (p. 129). Surely the conflict between voting trusts and the statute under which the corporation is organized must appear when the shareholder is compelled to surrender his vote in order to secure equal participation in corporate benefits — though it is not very clear that even surrender would accomplish this result. At this point corporate democracy gives place to a new form of oligarchy. The evolution may be necessary. We have certainly traveled some distance in this direction, and it may be as Mr. Cushing says, that a voting trust has the advantage of providing an open, responsible management in place of less responsible organizations.

E. PARMALEE PRENTICE.

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THE COLLECTED PAPERS OF JOHN WESTLAKE ON PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.  
 Edited by L. Oppenheim. Cambridge: University Press. 1914. pp. xxix,  
 795.

The first part of this book, two hundred and eighty-two pages, contains a reprint of Professor Westlake's "Chapters on the Principles of International Law," which was first issued in 1894. The second part, nearly four hundred pages, contains the miscellaneous writings of Professor Westlake on international law.

While the definition of international law as "the science of what a state and its subjects *ought to do or may do* with reference to other states and their subjects" might not commend itself, the papers of Professor Westlake generally treat of what states and their subjects *actually do* with reference to other states and their subjects. His contact with affairs, moreover, tended to give a positiveness and incisiveness to his work.

The collected papers cover a period of more than fifty years, from 1851 to 1913. The first paper, presented in the Transactions of the Juridical Society, is upon the "Relations between Public and Private International Law," which furnishes an excellent résumé of the opinion sixty years ago. The chapter on commercial blockade assumes a much more radical position than has been acceptable to Great Britain, particularly in the twentieth century. The paper, "It is Desirable to Prohibit the Export of Contraband of War?" though written in 1870, gives ample support to the recent contentions of the United States, stating that to change a rule during hostilities "would be a clear breach of neutrality." Westlake's lecture on International Law on assuming the Whewell professorship in 1888 is conservative and seems scarcely to embody the positiveness of view which he later held. The chapter on the "Transvaal War," 1899, is an excellent presentation of the British case. When read with the present British attitude in mind, the pages written in 1899 on "Continuous Voyage in Relation to Contraband" show how far Great Britain has now departed from accepted opinion of a few years ago. The important chapter on "Title by Conquest" follows in the main the continental doctrine of succession. Some of the same principles recur in the chapter on the "South African Railway Case." Westlake takes the affirmative position in the chapter "Is International Law a Part of the Law of England?" There are papers on the Contraband of War, the Muscat Dhows, the Hague Conference, Holland and Venezuela, and the Pacific Blockade. There is a long chapter on the Declaration of London, which he calls "the greatest step yet made in the systematic improvement of international relations." The practical mind of Westlake is evident in the chapters on "Reprisals and War" and "Belligerent Rights at Sea." He realized that for a time at least states at war would be inclined to use against an enemy such resources as might be available.

Professor Westlake died April 14, 1913. Those interested in international law are to be congratulated that his successor, Professor Oppenheim, has made Professor Westlake's valuable contributions to international law so conveniently accessible.

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GEORGE G. WILSON.

OUTLINE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Arnold Bennett Hall. Chicago: La Salle Extension University. 1915. pp. v, 255.

The author explains that this volume is "designed solely for the general student and reader who is interested in the world problems of the day," and that it is "intended as a brief, non-technical statement of the underlying principles of international law." The first one hundred and six pages deal with international law both in time of peace and in time of war, and appear to give as much matter as a general reader is likely to be able and willing to master. An appendix presents sixteen pages of bibliographical references for the use of anyone who wishes to pursue the subject further. Other appendices give the more important conventions of the Second Hague Conference and a list of the ratifications and reservations. A final appendix gives the Declaration of London. As this last document has not yet been ratified by any country, there is a possibility that the reader should have been cautioned against relying upon it as a conclusive proof of international doctrine; but almost everyone who opens this book must have learned from the newspapers that the Declaration of London is a bruised and broken reed, and perhaps there is now no need of hanging a danger signal upon it.

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EUGENE WAMBAUGH.

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM. By Alexander Fuehr. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company. 1915. pp. 248.

A SKETCH OF ENGLISH LEGAL HISTORY. By Frederic W. Maitland and Francis C. Montague. Edited by James F. Colby. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. pp. x, 229.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES IN MASSACHUSETTS. By Guy Newhall. Boston: G. A. Jackson. 1915. pp. xxxi, 339.

MANUAL OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION. Supplement No. 4 to August 31, 1915. Edited by Alexander Pulling. London: H. M. Stationery Office. 1915. pp. xxvii, 462.